

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

UNIVERSAL SOCIALISM.

TO BE CLOSELY WATCHED.

NEW POLITICAL SCHEME.

Committees of Congress Expected to Effect Much Saving.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 11.—A general investigation of the expenditures in the various departments of the government and in the Panama Canal Commission will prove one of the notable features of the coming session of Congress, according to members who have already reached the capital. They are discussing the advisability of urging the Speaker to revive the still extant but for some time quiescent committees on expenditures of the various departments, and to create a committee on expenditures of the Panama Canal Commission.

Members who favor this policy argue that there are numerous matters in connection with the expenditures of the executive departments and commissions which should be investigated, and that these committees, most of them already standing committees of the House and the Senate, can easily perform the function for which they were created, without any suggestion of scandal or the notoriety which would attend a general investigation. Careful work by these committees, it is urged, would inevitably result in a large saving in all the departments of the government, would close many loopholes for extravagance, and doubtless point the way for legislation needed to legalize necessary expenditures not now within the purview of the law.

COST OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

Attention is called, for instance, to the fact that the appropriation of Congress for the maintenance of the Secret Service, \$125,000 a year, limits the scope of this service to the protection and prosecution of counterfeiters, whereas at present nearly half this sum is expended in the wholly necessary work of protecting the President. It is also well known that members of the Secret Service have been variously employed by the Departments of Justice and the Interior in the prosecution of violation of the Anti-Trust law and the detection of land frauds, etc.

While the propriety of thus employing detectives is fully recognized by members of Congress it is pointed out that the multiplication of the work of the Secret Service operatives renders it impossible for Congress to exercise proper supervision over the expenditures for this class of work, intelligently to estimate the funds needed by the service or properly to supervise the disbursement of other appropriations, some portions of which must undoubtedly have been diverted from the purposes for which they were appropriated.

It is further pointed out that at no time for some years past has it been possible for the military committees of Congress to ascertain with anything approximating exactness the expenditures of the War Department. War Department officials have always represented that the books of the department for the year ending with June 30 preceding the assembling of the session of Congress were not sufficiently up to date to permit of such detailed statements, and therefore, Congress has always been more or less in the dark regarding the use to which the funds for the latter part of each fiscal year have been devoted.

EXPENDED WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

Of course there is no assumption that the funds of the departments have been improperly expended, but that they have been expended frequently without the express sanction of Congress is emphatically asserted. For instance, the printing committee of the two houses of Congress has recently discovered that the Public Printer includes in his annual report charges for the printing of speeches delivered a year ago in various places by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, such speeches having been printed in lots of 2,000, and while the members of the committee admit that there may in equity have been warrant for such printing, they insist that there is no authority under the law for the work being done by the government printer, and assert that if the necessity exists it should be authorized by a specific enactment of Congress in order that it may be legally done.

PANAMA CANAL EXPENSES.

It is further claimed that a committee of each House should be created for the purpose of supervising the expenses of the Panama Canal Commission, which are necessarily large and which should come under more complete supervision by Congress than can be attained by those committees charged with the enactment of legislation affecting the canal and the commission. One of the subjects which such committees should carefully consider, it is urged, is the equalization of salaries of the members and employees of the commission in their relative proportion to the salaries paid for a similar class of work in other branches of the government.

With the exception of a committee to supervise the expenditures of the Panama Canal Commission, all of these committees are now in existence, but they have not actively exercised the functions assigned to them for some time. This could be remedied by the Speaker reorganizing the committees, assigning energetic, active members to their chairmanships and personally impressing on the members the importance of a conscientious performance of their duties.

One of the advocates of such revivification of these committees, when asked by a representative of The Tribune if the Keep Commission was not performing practically the duties which were outlined for the Congress committees, replied that such was not the case, and, moreover, it would be obviously impossible for that commission to perform the work which it was believed the Congress committees should, for the reason that the Keep Commission was in the position of "a man investigating himself." He urged, for instance, that even though the Keep Commission should find conditions in the Postoffice Department which demanded a change, it would be a delicate matter for Mr. Hitchcock to call attention to the fact; that the same would apply to Mr. Garfield and the Department of Commerce and Labor; to Mr. Kepp and the Treasury Department; to Mr. Pinchot and the Department of Agriculture, and so on. Moreover, the Keep Commission is charged with a totally different line of work, and, as it appears, with more work than it is physically possible for its members to accomplish.

SPEAKER CANNOT MAY OBJECT.

There is some question as to how Speaker Cannon will receive the recommendations of those members of Congress who are committed to this programme, for the reason that, as is well known, the committees on expenditures in the various departments were organized for use when the administration was of a different political complexion.

Plan of Social Democrats in Russia—Gorky on the Bourgeoisie.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—Perhaps the most interesting phase of the confused situation in Russia caused by the sudden loss of all the political forces is the attitude of the Social Democrats, who claim all the credit for the overthrow of absolutism and who are determined that they shall not be cheated of the fruits of victory by bogus Liberal leaders who took no part in the real contest.

Not only a democratic republic, but a universal socialist Utopia is their dream. Their far-reaching programme as announced in two newspapers which have just been launched, the "Novaya Zhizn" ("New Life") and "Nashalo" ("The Beginning"), in which their aims and views are set forth, will repay careful consideration on the part of foreign students of the present political struggle in Russia. The staffs of the papers are composed of forty of the most brilliant writers in Russia, including Maxim Gorky and Kieff, author of "The Red Laugh."

Political visionaries these men may be, but they have embraced the doctrine of international socialism with their whole hearts, and are bound to exercise great influence on Russian thought in the present chaotic conditions. They openly scorn the teachings of history, claiming that the world is entering on a new stage of social and political evolution. After the complete overthrow of the present regime in Russia they propose to erect upon the ruins a new politico-social edifice which will form the nucleus of the future utopian system of international democracy and the achievement of political equality.

The next step will be the levelling of all social ranks. They already speak with contempt of their present allies as bourgeois, for whom the overthrow of absolutism was the final goal. Gorky says:

For the proletariat the political revolution is only one stage on the road to social revolution. The bourgeoisie are content with half measures, but the proletariat demands the complete overthrow of the old order, and the leadership of the bourgeoisie. They resulted, however, only in setting up constitutional monarchies, which are paradises for the bourgeoisie perhaps, but economic hells for the workers.

Russia is the only country owing its evolution to an organized army of workmen, who are able to oppose the forces of the government with a weapon which has paralyzed the nation's heart. The greatest credit for the victory thus far achieved belongs to the noble minded body of students, who years ago began to realize their historic mission. They acted the part of a leadership for the working classes, and have been the yeast of the proletarian ferment. For years they unsuccessfully tried to arouse the peasantry, and wandered through the villages, preaching to deaf ears, and were finally driven to follow the line of least resistance, and turned back to the cities, and in the shops and factories found the men who accomplished the October revolution.

Gorky makes a scathing characterization of the attitude of the bourgeoisie, in which he classes the Zemstovists and other Constitutionalists, who now, he says, would like to play the part of "the progenitors of Mark Twain," adding:

While the workmen's army marched to battle they hung in the rear, but when the army returned, after destroying the outer bulwarks of the autocracy, they were at the head singing songs of triumph.

Continuing, Gorky draws a contemptuous picture of the self-satisfied tradesmen in the cities, "with their eyes blinded by the great tragedy of life, everlastingly content if they only can live upon the gains stolen from labor, soothing their minds with the delusion that they are cultivating their souls with promises of religion made up of century old lies."

QUIET IN THE CAPITAL.

No Outbreak in St. Petersburg—Holy Synod Calls for Peace.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12, 3:30 a. m.—The groundless nature of the alarmist rumors that a St. Bartholomew massacre would take place last night was demonstrated when the hours passed without the slightest development of mob spirit. The only sign of anything out of the ordinary was that the Jewish stores were shuttered up earlier than usual in several streets, which rumor assigned as scenes for looting and jehowabing. Students in uniform avoided these quarters, and the frequent military patrols indicated that the authorities realized the necessity of preventing any outbreak in the capital.

An unconfirmed report was in circulation last night in the newspaper offices that Cossacks fired on a crowd in a suburb beyond the Moscow gate, but this was later authoritatively denied. Prince Lvoff, the Moscow Zemstovist, and one of the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats, has issued a reassuring announcement declaring that the rumors of organized "Black Hundreds" were almost entirely myths.

In an effort to pacify the country and end the fratricidal strife, Count Witte has enlisted the aid of the church, and the Holy Synod, which is now under the direction of Prince Alexei Obolensky, has issued an encyclical which will be read in all the churches of the Empire in place of the usual Sunday sermon. It reminds Russians that wrath and hatred often change the nature of men and make them, like wild beasts, forget the laws of humanity and commit crimes, causing eternal remorse.

WOMAN SHOT GOVERNOR.

Ruler of Moghaleff, Russia, Wounded by Councillor's Wife.

Moghaleff, Russia, Nov. 11.—The wife of Municipal Councillor Czersky to-day attended a reception given by Governor Klugeberg, and fired two shots from a revolver at the Governor, wounding him in the abdomen and arm.

She obtained entrance to the reception by using the name of the Baroness Merendoff.

ANOTHER ODESSA PANIC.

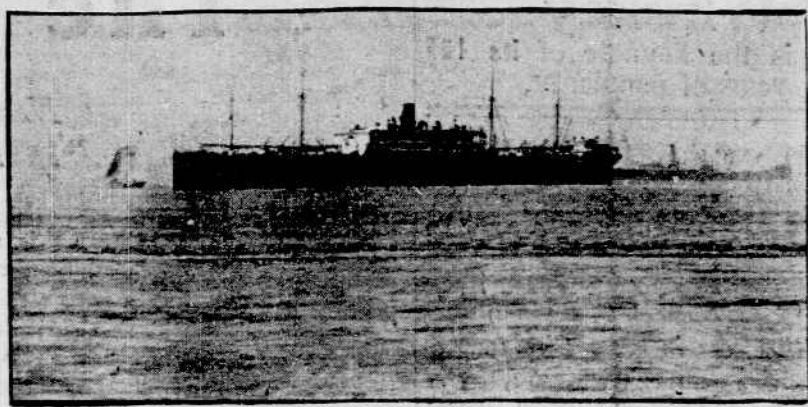
General Exodus of Jews Prevented by General Kaulbars.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—A dispatch to the "Rus" from Odessa, published this afternoon, says:

Reports that a massacre was contemplated here to-day created a great panic. A general exodus was only prevented by the measures taken by General Kaulbars, but the situation continued threatening.

The dispatch describes at length the atrocities which occurred at Odessa, saying that the St.

THE GRAF WALDERSEE ASHORE.



WOULD EXTEND DEMANDS

CONTROL OF MACEDONIA.

Lord Lansdowne's Plan for Turkish Reform To Be Backed by Fleet.

London, Nov. 11.—Final arrangements for a combined naval demonstration against Turkey have been delayed, pending the receipt of replies from the powers to a suggestion from Lord Lansdowne that the demands be extended to include not only financial but judicial control over Macedonia by the European powers, and the extension of reforms to the vilayet of Adrianople, which, though disturbed like Macedonia, was not included in the present Austro-Russian reform scheme.

In making this proposition, Lord Lansdowne, who is convinced that financial control alone of Macedonia will be inadequate to secure order there, hopes to obviate the necessity of again resorting to the delicate manoeuvre of a joint naval demonstration, and by one coup to secure concessions which will enable the powers to settle the Balkan question permanently.

Since Austria and Russia rejected the original proposal for autonomy in Macedonia, Lord Lansdowne has been endeavoring by degrees to secure permanent reforms. To his latest proposal it is stated that Italy and France will probably agree readily, but there is little hope of Austria, Russia and Germany concurring therein.

At the Foreign Office it was said to The Associated Press that the refusal of any power to agree to this new proposal will make no difference in the attitude of Great Britain, which country, in any event, will join in the proposed demonstration against Turkey. The next step, it was said, will be an ultimatum, in which it will be stated that in the event of a refusal by the Porte to accede to the demands of the powers a demonstration will immediately be begun.

Paris, Nov. 11.—A Russian warship now off the island of Crete and another at Piræus, Greece, have been assigned to take part with the French ships in the naval demonstration against Turkey, as a result of the Porte's refusal to agree to the financial reforms determined on by the powers for Macedonia. An Austrian admiral will probably assume command of the international squadron, but this depends on the rank of the officer Great Britain assigns to the command of her warships.

Germany, while not opposing the principle of the demonstration, says she has no warships available in the Mediterranean. This is considered to be a diplomatic move to retain German prestige in Turkey.

The demonstration will not take the form of closing the Dardanelles, since this would interfere with neutral commerce. The actual form will be determined upon by the admirals, but it is considered likely that the international squadron will occupy a Turkish port, or an island, and withhold the customs until the Sultan accedes to the financial reforms. The demonstration is not expected to have serious consequences, such as disrupting the political relations of the powers with Turkey, as it is chiefly designed to give the Sultan grounds with the Mussulman element for yielding to the demands of the Christian powers.

Rome, Nov. 11.—An active exchange of views is going on between the powers concerning a naval demonstration against Turkey because of the Porte's refusal to accede to their demands for financial control of Macedonia. All arrangements, so far as Italy is concerned, have been left with Marquis Imperiali, the Ambassador at Constantinople. It is considered here as likely that the warships of the powers will meet at Piræus before proceeding to Turkish waters, and that the oldest officer in rank will assume command of the vessels taking part in the demonstration.

FINDS \$100,000 PACKAGE.

Securities Lost in Philadelphia Picked Up by Student.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The package of foreign exchange certificates for \$100,000, which was lost on Wednesday night while in transit from the office of C. Schumacher & Co., brokers, of New-York, to the Tradesmen's National Bank, of this city, has been found and was to-day delivered intact to the local bank.

The finder was Jacob Murkin, of Newark, a student at the Medio-Chirurgical College in this city. The package was picked up by him at 8th and Chestnut sts. in the centre of the city, on Wednesday night.

DEAD FROM YELLOW JACK.

A. Z. Outwater, of Passaic, N. J., Succumbs at Havana.

Havana, Nov. 11.—A. Z. Outwater, of Passaic, N. J., who arrived here from New-York last week, and later contracted yellow fever, died at 6 o'clock this evening.

H. V. Chievers, an electrician, who recently came here from New-Orleans, has been taken to the Las Animas Hospital as a yellow fever suspect. The official board will to-morrow determine definitely whether the disease is yellow fever.

Passaic, N. J., Nov. 11 (Special).—Richard O. Outwater received a dispatch from Havana, this afternoon which said that his son, Anderson, was not suffering from yellow fever, but was sick with dengue, something like the grip, and that his condition was not serious. John Schmidt, who was with young Outwater, reached home this afternoon. When seen to-night he said that he arrived on the steamer Esperanza from Havana, and that when he left Mr. Outwater was sick at the Hotel Ingles, but was not seriously ill. Albert W. Shaw, Jr., of this city, the third member of the party, stayed with Mr. Outwater.

EARTHQUAKE IN SALT LAKE CITY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Salt Lake City, Nov. 11.—An earthquake shock was plainly felt here to-day. Buildings shook and windows rattled, but the damage was slight.

DEWEY'S GRAPE JUICE AND CLARETS

Will add to the enjoyment of your meal.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

LINER AGROUND ALL DAY.

ON MUD BANK IN BAY.

Repeated Efforts to Float the Graf Waldersee Fail.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company was unable last night to pull from the mud of Red Hook Flats the big Hamburg-American Liner Graf Waldersee, which went aground early yesterday morning. Beginning at 7:30 p. m. twelve powerful tugboats pulled for two hours on the steamer, but were unable to move her.

Another attempt will be made early this morning at high tide. It is believed that the cargo will have to be lightened before she can be shifted out into the channel.

A representative of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company said last night that the steamer was wedged well into the mud by the tremendous headway she was under when she struck. Last night's effort was the second attempt to release the steamer.

The Graf Waldersee is a combined passenger steamer and freighter. She put out for Hamburg on the early high tide yesterday. The weather was thick and before the pilot was aware the big vessel was fast in the mud flats of Red Hook.

Officials of the Hamburg-American Line announced last night the cause of the steamer's grounding was the fact that a tug, with three barges, crossed the liner's bows in the channel, and to avoid a collision the ship was forced into the mud.

The steamer lies in a safe place, and unlike the Caronia, which recently went aground on Flynn's Knoll—a bad place for wind and waves—is protected by the shelter of the harbor.

The Graf Waldersee left her pier at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She was heavily laden and took advantage of the high tide to get clear without interference. She proceeded slowly from her dock in a thick mist, and when about a half mile off 42d-st., Brooklyn, she suddenly came to a stop in the mud of Red Hook.

Hardly any one except the ship's officers knew she was aground. The passengers were asleep, and the impact, being light, did not wake them. When the fog lifted many about the waterfront wondered why the big ship had stopped. She signalled later that she was aground and asked for assistance.

Within an hour several Hamburg-American tugboats and the boats of the New-York Harbor Towing Company were alongside, but the receding tide made useless their efforts to pull her off.

The Hamburg-American Line was not worried over the steamer's mishap, as it felt confident she could be shifted into the channel at the next high tide.

The Graf Waldersee's house is high amidships and when loaded she is high out of the water. She could be seen plainly from the Battery yesterday, with her nose pointing toward Bay Ridge.

It was believed by many towboat men along the waterfront that the Graf Waldersee was as safe in her position as when in her dock in Hoboken.

If the fleet of tugs fail to pull her off it is believed that the cargo will be lightened and the steamer moved. Should the work take longer than a day the ninety-one cabin passengers and those in the steerage could be removed easily in barges.

Among the marooned passengers are Baron von Etzle, military attaché of the German Embassy at Washington; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Davis, Mrs. W. I. Hamilton, Rudolph Japling, Miss Sarah Phelan, Miss Elizabeth Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Morris, Mrs. J. M. Dresser and Mrs. D. Ashley.

SINGER TRIES SUICIDE.

Grand Opera Barytone, Hounded by Money Sharks, Inhales Gas.

Driven to desperation by money sharks who have been hounding him since he came to this country, Emil H. Greder, a singer in the Metropolitan Opera company, attempted suicide in his apartments in the Antoinette, No. 54 East 59th-st., last night by inhaling illuminating gas. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where late last night it was said he would recover.

According to Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera company, Greder, who was at one time leading barytone of the Court Theatre, Dresden, Germany, and is a graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, had to flee Europe because of his many debts. He got into the clutches of money sharks, who made life so miserable for him that he had to abandon a promising musical career and come to this country to "escape them. Count Seaback, of the National Theatre at Dresden, wrote to Mr. Conried and explained the plight of the barytone, and the director of the opera company here gladly engaged him for the Metropolitan company in the middle of last season. He made a hit when called to take the part of Beckmesser in "Der Meistersinger," and was stage manager for the German operas.

Greder was found unconscious in his apartments with gas escaping from an open jet. A hurried removal to Flower Hospital and quick work on the part of the doctors revived him, and late last night he was pronounced out of danger. Policeman Tobin, of the East 51st-st. station, was summoned, and a hurry call was sent to Flower Hospital for an ambulance. When Dr. Loizeneaux responded Greder was in a serious condition, but two hours later the doctors restored him to consciousness and he was taken to the hospital.

DEATH FROM FOOTBALL LIKELY.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Nov. 11.—Randall McLeod, left end of the Hampton High School football team, was probably fatally injured to-day in a game with Marshalltown High School. His intestines were ruptured during a scrimmage.

DISLOCATES JAW MIMICKING PARSON.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Mondovi, Wis., Nov. 11.—Otto Hambruster will never say "Amen" again. He made an attempt to imitate a local clergyman's pronunciation of the word in a saloon and dislocated his jaw in the attempt. Five men managed to help him reclose the jaw after two hours' work, while he suffered intense pain.

J. B. DILL CHIEF PROBER.

MUTUAL LIFE'S ACTION.

Committee of Trustees at Work—Resolutions Adopted.

The committee appointed by the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to examine into the organization and management of the affairs of that company has been in almost daily session for two weeks, carefully laying out the ground work of the proposed action and examining the various questions submitted to it, and has under consideration several matters of interest both to the policyholders and the company.

No details could be obtained as to what the committee has been doing except that resolutions have been passed calling for the fullest examination of the company and appointing James B. Dill as counsel of the committee.

Haskins & Sells have been selected as the accountants to assist the committee in the examination. The committee has been examining the bylaws of the company, with a view to suggest amendments.

The resolutions adopted were:

Whereas, This committee has been appointed by the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to examine into the organization and management of the affairs of the company and to report thereon, and whereas, It is the desire and purpose of this committee to have a thorough examination into all of the affairs of the company and a full and accurate report thereon, and whereas, It is the duty of the committee to make a complete audit of the company's accounts for the two years ending December 31, 1904, including (a) a verification, in detail, of the assets and liabilities of the company, as of December 31, 1904, and also of the latest practicable date; (b) the appointment of capable appraisers of real estate and other property owned by the company or held by it as collateral security to loans, including, in the case of real estate, each parcel, and the value of each, and the income which it yields, and the fair valuation of the property, whether above or below the value of the same as carried on the books of the company; (c) an examination and statement of the other investments of the company, their character and the circumstances under which these investments have been made; (d) a full examination and statement of the income and expenses of the company for the year ending December 31, 1904, and of as long a period as practicable after January 1, 1905, including a statement of the rate of expenses and income, and of the handling of the old business, as well as of securing new business; (e) an examination into and statement of the amount of the company's surplus, the amount thereof which has been appropriated for the payment of dividends, and the manner in which it is carried on the books of the company.

Third.—To make a thorough examination into and report on (a) the relations existing, or which have existed, between the company and the trust companies, banks, and other institutions with which the company is or has been affiliated by stock ownership or otherwise, and the circumstances under which these companies of any and all subsidiary or controlled companies that may be necessary or proper to a complete understanding of the existing condition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company has or can obtain the right of access thereto; (b) the relations, personal and otherwise, of trustees, directors, employees and agents of the company with the trust companies, banks and other institutions with which the company is or has been affiliated, and the circumstances under which these relations have been entered into by the company, with the resulting profit or loss as to each, and the manner in which the same have been handled by the trustees, officers, employees or agents of the company through, or as a result of, their connection with the company; (c) the methods of keeping the records and accounts of the company; (d) any or all other matters of interest to the company, or which may be deemed necessary or proper to be reported upon.

Fourth.—To examine into and report on the organization and methods of administration of the company, and to suggest the manner in which the present organization and administration and the present system of accounting may be improved for the purpose of facilitating the said audit and examination, the public accounts so selected are authorized to examine the books, records, and all books, records, papers, documents and memoranda belonging to the company, or in its possession or under its control, pertaining in any manner to its business, or to the business carried on or conducted for and on account of the company, and to call before them, and examine, from time to time, under the direction and supervision of this committee, to call before them, and examine, the company's books, records, papers, documents and memoranda, and to do any and all other things necessary and proper to the making of a full and complete examination and report.

MINORITY MAY REPORT.

Rumor That Legislative Insurance Committee Do Not Agree.

From sources close to the legislative insurance committee it was learned yesterday that there may be a minority report.

Already the committee has begun to frame its recommendations adding to or amending them from time to time as the hearings proceed. It is understood that a memorandum placing on record the fact that except for time limitations the committee would have made a further investigation will be embodied in the report.

Senator W. W. Armstrong, the chairman of the committee, accompanied by Matthew C. Fleming, assistant counsel, made an examination yesterday of certain vouchers and other papers in the vaults of the offices of the Mutual Life. Senator William J. Tully left town on Friday.

General Louis Fitzgerald was at his home, No. 253 Lexington-ave., all day. With both James Hazen Hyde and General Fitzgerald on the witness stand, the committee expects that the mystery of the Equitable's so-called "yellow dog fund" will be explained, although the testimony of the testimony from Thomas D. Jordan, still absent, is conceded freely.

Insurance Commissioner O'Brien, of Minnesota, was reported in town yesterday to begin his investigation of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to-day.

Mr. Hyde denied that he proposed to sell all his household furnishings and art objects, with a view to making his permanent residence abroad, which he had placed in storage most of the furnishings of his Long Island home, which he had not intended to sell, and that these would be sold. He said he had at present a residence in New-York and another in Paris and that he expected to retain both.

WALKS FROM BOSTON TO NEW-YORK.

Broker of This City Takes Unusual Means to Regain Health.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Worcester, Mass., Nov. 11.—Frank McIntosh, a broker of New-York City, arrived here to-day on a walking trip to New-York from Boston, which he is taking for the benefit of his health. His physician ordered him to get outdoor exercise and to take a good long tramp. He expected to reach Brookfield to-night.

APPLIES TO STATE FOR BRUNETTE WIFE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Omaha, Nov. 11.—John Parker, a wealthy cattleman of Chadron, Neb., has asked the State Labor Commissioner to obtain him a wife from some Eastern State. Parker describes himself as having several thousand acres of deeded land, fifteen hundred head of cattle, good ranch house and other property. The girl he wants must be small, with black hair and eyes, must be good looking and not "cranky."

FAMOUS CHURCH DESTROYED.

Monastery on Mount Athos Wrecked by Earthquake Shock.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Salonica, European Turkey, Nov. 11.—An earthquake having its centre in the Peninsula of Athos to-day destroyed the great church of the Russian monastery on Mount Athos. The damage was \$125,000.

CALLS TURN ON TAGGART.

Governor Orders Gambling at French Lick Stopped.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Indianapolis, Nov. 11.—The gambling houses at Tom Taggart's French Lick resort and at Lee Sinclair's resort at West Baden, are to be closed under an agreement with Governor Hanly, who gave them the alternative of stopping gambling or having receivers appointed to take charge of their properties. Under the voluntary association law, the State may take charge of the property of such corporations where they violate the law.

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